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I.

MODES OF TREATING INTERMITTENT
FEVER PURSUED AT THE VARIOUS
HOSPITALS OF PARIS.*

It will be curious, and may be useful, to notice a resumé of the Parisian modes of treating intermittent fever, which has lately been published in a French contemporary. It is singular that scarcely two physicians in this metropolis treat an ague in precisely the same manner, though all agree in the principle of administering bark in one of its many forms. One will commence with a vomit; another with a purge; a third will neither vomit nor purge, but proceed at once to the cinchona; and a fourth, whom we take to be the most judicious of the whole, will adapt his emetic, or his calomel and jalap, or his sulphate of quinine, to the duration of the complaint, the character of the accompanying symptoms or lesions, and the relative condition of the patient. Let us see how matters stand with our Parisian confrères.

It appears that in Paris, as in this country, intermittent fevers have been more prevalent within these last few years, than they had been for some time previously. The ratio principii, or cause, is keenly disputed on the other side

of the water, and some local circumstances are thought by one party to afford an explanation of the circumstance. This may in part be true, but the general occurrence of aguish complaints in various parts of Europe which had latterly been free from their visitations, must depend on some more potent and extensive influences. It is more than probable that these exist in the atmosphere rather than the earth; for the seasons have exhibited considerable alterations from the ordinary and even "tenor of their way," since 1825.

Hôpital Beaujon.

During the year 1827, one hundred and eighteen patients affected with intermittent fever have been admitted into this hospital: their ordinary time of remaining in the institution is thirteen days. Of these 118 patients, 96 were males, and 22 females; but as the beds for the former are one-sixth more numerous than those for the latter, the calculation will be 82 men to 20 women, or as 4 to 1. No doubt the causes of this great disparity between the liability of the sexes to ague, must be looked for in their different habits of life, as well as in the circumstances of profession and exposure. Forty-two of the individuals were above thirty years of age, seventy-six below it. Twelve cases occurred

* From the Med. Chir. Review.

in winter, thirty-seven in spring, forty-two in summer, and twenty-seven in autumn. The quartans predominated in winter, the tertians in spring and autumn, and the quotidian in the summer. The majority of the patients from the country were from Boulogne, Point-du-Jour, or other such damp localities, whilst the Parisians were mostly inhabitants of the dark narrow streets in the vicinity of the Seine, or persons with sedentary and unwholesome occupations.

The writer of the foreign article on which we are now employed, who appears to be an offset from the "physiological" trunk in the Val-de-Grace, in other words a disciple of Broussais, lays down the following rules of treatment, founded on those which guide that celebrated systematist. 1st. The first means should be directed against the irritation in the system, the removal of which generally removes the fever also. Our author has seen *many* of these affections, intermittents, yield to antiphlogistics only at the Val-de-Grace. 2d. If symptoms of gastric or intestinal phlegmasia be present, we should abstain from administering febrifuges in the first instance. 3d. When the irritation is confined to the mucous membrane of the primæ viæ,* it is proper to administer them by the colon, and vice versâ. 4th. The febrifuges, especially quinine and its preparations, being viewed as irritants, should only be employed in small doses. Making some allowances for modes of expression and national usages, as in the *lavage* proposition, the above rules are very good ones, and deserving

of more consideration than they often seem to receive in practice.

In the 118 cases that occurred at the Hospital during 1827, M. Renaudin, the physician in charge, pursued the following method with universal success :—After the first paroxysm, six grains of the sulphate of quinine in three pills were given, until two periods had passed over without a fit : the same medicine was then continued for eight days, the dose being gradually diminished, and a pill being given from hour to hour in such a manner that the last was taken two hours before the expected paroxysm. The diet was good until the cessation of the fever.

Hôtel Dieu.

M. Husson, one of the physicians to this establishment, gives the sulphate of quinine internally, unless there be evident counter-indications. He begins with doses of one or two grains, which he augments progressively and indefinitely, according to the obstinacy of the complaint. A severe tertian was arrested in a girl of sixteen by a single grain dose of the sulphate.

M. Recamier usually begins with four or six grains of the quinine, and increases the dose daily, if necessary, to twelve, fifteen, or eighteen grains in the twenty-four hours. Such is the treatment of *ordinary* cases by the other physicians of the Hôtel Dieu, as well by those of the Charité and other institutions of Paris.

M. Bally, who believes in the *essentiality* of fevers, in the most ancient and extended sense of the term, maintains that the sulphate of quinine is only an irritant when given in small and repeated doses. Accordingly he prescribes it in

* By primæ viæ, the *upper* portions of the intestinal tube are obviously alluded to.

very large ones, beginning with thirty-six, forty, or even sixty grains, in the twenty-four hours. M. Bally asserts that this practice not only arrests fevers promptly, but prevents the occurrence of the organic alterations that are too often left behind. Like those who pursue the very opposite plan, M. Bally can appeal to a number of successful cases. This physician has been recently experimenting on the *salicine*, or principle obtained from the bark of the willow. In the case of a young pregnant woman, who attributed her complaint to terror, and suffered from *two fits* during the day, the fever was allowed to run on for seven days, and eighteen grains of the *salicine* in three doses were then prescribed. The remedy was continued for the two succeeding days, when its use was discontinued on account of some irritation which it seemed to produce in the throat: the fever was perfectly arrested. The reporter adds that several other equally conclusive cases have occurred in favor of this medicine.

The ligature of the limbs has been tried several times at the Hôtel Dieu, and with occasional success, but not sufficient to inspire any extraordinary opinion of its powers in the minds of the experimenters.

La Charité.

Experiments have been made at this hospital on the febrifuge powers of the misletoe in powder, which has lately been represented as more efficient than even the sulphate of quinine. M. Chomel has employed it on five or six patients during the course of the last autumn, but without success. The following facts deserve to be re-

corded and remembered. It is not because the virtues of a miserable drug like the misletoe, if drug it can be called, are put in question, but because the same circumstances step in to disturb our reasonings and vitiate our conclusions with respect to more potent and efficacious articles of the *materia medica*. The fact then to which we would draw the attention of our readers, is this:—M. Chomel being desirous of testing the powers of the misletoe, selected, last autumn, *twenty-two* patients laboring under intermittent fever. Before exhibiting the medicine, he waited for the appearance of some paroxysms; and the consequence was, that in *seven* the fever ceased spontaneously, and a cure ensued without the aid of any medicinal remedy whatever. In *four* other patients the paroxysms gradually and spontaneously diminished, and required a very small dose of the quinine for their complete dispersion. Of the eleven remaining individuals, *eight* displayed symptoms of intermittent phlegmasia, and were cured by antiphlogistics; and the final three, who alone became subjects for the misletoe, experienced no benefit from its use, but were cured by the quinine. This does not prove much in favor of the misletoe.

Here we must conclude, and perhaps we may be allowed to observe that so long as good bark is to be procured, practitioners will trust little to the inferior remedies which chance or ingenuity may point out as its substitutes. If a time shall arrive when cinchona is no more, or so scarce as to be sealed to all but the gold of the wealthy, then, and not before, will the numerous indigenous or foreign bitters be put into requisition for

the treatment of ague. At present, bark and arsenic are worth ten times more than the whole of them.

II.

ON THE EXTIRPATION OF STEATOMATA FROM THE SCALP.

THE suggestions contained in the following paper, by Mr. Chevalier, an English surgeon of distinction, may be practically valuable to every practitioner.

Every surgeon, says Mr. Chevalier, is aware of the inconvenience that frequently arises in the attempt to remove those small encysted steatomata which not uncommonly occur in the human scalp, and which appear to consist of one or more sebaceous glands enormously enlarged, and distended with a suety substance, little different from their natural secretion. The capsule of these tumors is often so exceedingly delicate and pellucid, that we can hardly ascertain its complete removal, unless by good fortune, or by skill on the part of the operator, it is extirpated entire; whereas, if the smallest portion of it should remain in the wound, the disease is liable to return.

In the uncertainty occasioned by the accidental puncture of one of these cysts, I have seen two methods employed; namely, the excision of a much larger quantity than necessary of the parietes of the cell in which the tumor was lodged, whereby the patient suffers more than is requisite in so trivial an operation; or else the introduction of caustic into the wound, for the purpose of destroying any portion of the capsule left behind, and of preventing union

by the first intention: and in this case, the use of the knife might as well have been dispensed with; for it is always sufficient for the cure of these tumors, and sometimes the most eligible treatment, to puncture them with a lancet, and, having squeezed out their contents, to introduce into the cavity a portion of kali purum for a few seconds. After a day or two, the capsule comes away entire, and the wound readily and permanently heals.

A slight alteration in the form of the common scalpel, however, has enabled me to ensure the removal of steatomatous and other tumors of a similar kind, without the rupture or puncture of their capsules; and in general, the small inverted pyramid, or graduated compress of lint, with which I have dressed the wound in the first instance, has come away after a few days, leaving the part healed.

It is evident that the point of the common scalpel, pressing upon the exceeding narrow surface which supports it, will indent the elastic and delicate capsule under an equal degree of pressure, to a deeper extent than the wider extremity of the blade, if the extremity were rounded. The former will therefore communicate to the hand, *cæteris paribus*, a less sensible resistance than the latter, and be so much the more likely to lay open the capsule, which it is also liable to puncture. Experience has shown me that a round point, or rather a round edge, will cut with equal certainty, truth, and precision, while the extent of its effect in every stroke of the knife may be far more accurately calculated, and more securely depended on, than

that of the scalpel in common use, which indeed must often operate as a *single-toothed saw*, if I may use such an expression, rather than as a knife; and in all cases in which small tumors, either of delicate structure, or deeply imbedded in the neighborhood of important nerves or blood-vessels, are to be removed, I have long been accustomed to prefer the former.

As I have had occasion to advert to the method of curing steatomatous tumors by the application of caustic, so as to affect the sloughing their cysts, I may be permitted to add that I have employed, with success, a practice not very dissimilar for the cure of small and recent *ranulae*; but in these I have used the *argentum nitratum* after puncturing the tumor, introducing it only for a second or two, so as to obtain the obliteration of the cavity, not by its destruction, as in the former case, but by adhesive inflammation, acting precisely upon the same principle as in the cure of hydrocele by injection.

I have known caustics employed in the same manner for the cure of *ganglia*, but without any necessity; for if these tumors be large enough to produce inconvenience, they may in almost all cases be easily burst, by firm pressure made with a strong narrow splint upon the integuments immediately covering them; and by this simple means I have obtained the *instantaneous cure* of many *ganglia*, without any symptom of pain or inconvenience, and without any injury whatever to the skin.

III.

TAPPING IN HYDROCEPHALUS.*

DR. CONQUEST introduced to his class, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Saturday evening, one of the two children who had been successfully tapped by him for the relief of water in the head. It having been previously intimated that the child would be brought forward, considerable interest was excited, and an unusual number of gentlemen were present. This child, a girl of about two years of age, had several signs of hydrocephalus from a date soon after its birth, and for many months past the head had gradually increased, until it acquired an enormous size. The forehead was singularly broad, and the anterior fontanelle unnaturally large. The pupils were permanently dilated; the child slept almost incessantly, and frequently had two or three frightful convulsions during the day and night. Dr. Conquest operated, some time since, before a large number of the pupils of the hospital, by pushing a very beautifully constructed trocar into the right lateral ventricle. He introduced it obliquely, close to the edge of the right temporal bone, about midway between the *crista galli* process of the ethmoid bone and the anterior fontanelle, so as to avoid the longitudinal sinus on the one hand, and the *corpus striatum* on the other. The instrument entered about two inches below the scalp. An ounce and a half of bloody serum, mixed with portions of cerebrum, escaped. The pulse became feeble, and temporary collapse

* From the London Med. Gazette.

followed. The fluid was allowed to escape stillicidium, and within eight-and-forty hours about two pints and a half flowed out of the opening. Almost immediately after the operation, the pupils became sensible to the stimulus of light; the drowsiness was succeeded by disinclination to sleep, and the pulse, which had always before been remarkably slow, became about 85. Two days after the operation, the brain evinced signs of inflammation, with high constitutional disturbance; and great alarm was excited by a rather formidable attack of convulsions. Leeches to the temples, and the constant application of cold to the head, subdued the local inflammation, and within four-and-twenty hours all became tranquil. The head was well strapped, and from the cessation of cerebral excitement no unfavorable circumstance occurred.

When this interesting child was exhibited to the class on Saturday evening, every one was struck with the improvement of its appearance, and by the intelligence and cheerfulness of its countenance. Dr. C. stated that he considered it perfectly well, and as exhibiting a most gratifying and triumphant proof that this seemingly formidable proceeding might be safely and successfully adopted under similar circumstances.

The other case, to which the doctor had often adverted during the winter, he operated on last autumn, assisted by Dr. Hodgkin, the talented pathologist of Guy's Hospital. Nine ounces of serum were withdrawn from the posterior fontanelle. The head became lessened *six inches* in its

circumference, and no increase in its size has yet recurred.

IV.

DR. KENNEDY ON LIFE AND MIND.*

ZOONOMY may be accounted the science of *living* things,—vegetables, animals, man,—and of their distinctive attributes—organization, vitality, and mind.

Organization implies life; and, in animals, is associated with mind. Physiologists give the term a two-fold signification. Under the first, it expresses the *act* of eliciting appropriate particles from the substances of nutrition, and applying them to their destined ends,—the formation, sustenance, renewal, and propagation of living structure:—under the second, it denotes the *state* of such particles, so formed and applied as to constitute an organ or living instrument, by the composition of its elementary principles. Hence, as an *effective process*, it imports the separation of organizable atoms or essences from the blood by means of a secreting function, and of ultimately adapting them to their determinate uses through the instrumentality of vital absorption: and, as a *constituent state*, it has reference to the circumstances of animal texture thus constructed. Organization, therefore, implies the aggregate of those qualities which distinguish the living from inanimate formations.

Vitality is the *action* of life co-efficient with organic instru-

* Extracted from an "Introductory Lecture delivered at a meeting of the members of the Warwick and Leamington Literary and Scientific Institution, Warwick, by James M. S. Kennedy, M.D. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

ments. Life forms a constituent element in every organized thing that executes motion : it is itself a substantial entity, an operative principle exercising positive agency, causing manifest effects from which its substantiality is deducible : it is, indeed, the source of all organic action, and was communicated, in the beginning, by the creative inspiration of the Almighty : its operative manifestations are perceptible ; but, as with the elemental principles of light and caloric, philosophers are utterly ignorant of its nature and essence : the divine oracles have not revealed these, and hitherto they have eluded observation as well as scientific research. That incomprehensible principle, then, which was thus imparted to the first of all animate beings, and to the first of the human kind, and made communicable through the processes of reproduction, to the latest born of every race ; that principle which gives to vegetables the power of converting the elements of inert matter into organized structures ; that principle which, in animals, by the unceasing agency of its own peculiar vehicle—*arterial blood*—transmits to every organic texture the germs of its essential and vital attributes, is LIFE : the equal tenor of the operations of life maintains health ; their derangement originates disease, by the fatal ascendancy of which, *whatever lives* is doomed to languish, to sicken, and to die.

Arterial blood is an instrument or vehicle only : it transmits or imparts, but is *not*, the principle of life : it is the diffusive source of organization, vitality, and mind : it pervades and invigorates every portion of the living machine ;

furnishes to each *new* being all the material and mental elements which the animal organization originally comprehended, and by which it is perpetually sustained. From this blood, the *nervous*, as well as all other structures, is primarily elaborated ; and this structure, in being made the organic depository and instrument of mind, has been qualified to discharge the exquisite office of manifesting the innumerable modifications of feeling, sentiment, and intelligence. Hence it is that arterial blood, as a communicative instrument, gives and upholds, and repairs the essential and vital elements of animals ; and nervous structure, as an instrument also, supplies unceasingly their active and sentient energies.

Philosophy and revelation represent man as a superlative being, in whom the qualities of a mortal nature are associated with the attributes of immortality. This preëminence of constitution is innate, and forms his distinguishing character : it results from his possession of organization and life connected, by inexplicable ties, with a transcendancy of mental endowment ; and, as it contributes essentially to the vigor and dignity of his progressive states, it exercises important influences on the circumstances of his ultimate destiny. In accordance, therefore, with the benevolence of divine wisdom and power, the Creator has furnished him with organs adapted in all respects to the complete discharge of those vital and mental functions on which the integrity and transmission of his exquisite economy depend. Nevertheless, in being exposed to sustain impressions from the

manifold and ever-varying agents which tend incessantly to change the modifications of existence throughout the universe, the human fabric carries, in each of its systems, the elements of health in conjunction with a liability to disease.

Man was *one* at the beginning ; and, from the primogenial sire, have sprung every individual, tribe, and nation, in every region of the habitable world. He was created perfect in all his endowments ; and, by this provision, was made capable of performing, intuitively and without experience, the admirable functions of life, sense and intelligence. Organization, therefore, and life and mind, arose originally a matured constructure, elaborated by the Creator's plastic hand ; and, thenceforward, have been maintained and transmitted by the vital actions of organs.

Mind is propagated by the same genial act which renews the origins of organic structure and life : it implies the coexistence and coöperation of its own, with the organic and vital attributes, and thus constitutes the characteristic distinction whereby the animal surpasses, in power and dignity, every other modification of nature. This doctrine of the elements of mind being transmitted by parents to their progeny, should evidently be regarded as a postulate merely ; and, by consequence, not capable of inductive demonstration : nevertheless, by receiving the assumption, we shall extricate ourselves from the inducements to adopt another postulate equally indemonstrable, and beset moreover with manifest absurdity,—namely, that of admitting a necessity for the continuous exercise

of Almighty power in the creation of a new mind or soul for every new being, however impure its source.

The mind's *essence* is altogether indeterminable, but its individuality is certain, and susceptible of philosophical investigation. It consists of an aggregate or system of faculties, every one of which exercises its functions through *one* of a corresponding aggregate or system of corporeal organs ; and, by this arrangement, its economy is governed by the absolute physiological law, that one organ never performs more than one distinct function. Animals, therefore, of every kind, and in all their manifold gradations, do possess mental endowment ; but, in each, the degrees of this can be perceived and appreciated only by its manifestations and the exquisiteness of the corporeal functions, by the agency of which these manifestations are exhibited.

Physicians have been accustomed, from observation of disorder in the mental *manifestations*, to regard the *mind itself* as being susceptible of change and decay, of entering indeed into all the morbid conditions which the illimitable state, *INSANITY*, comprehends : but, since we know not the mind's peculiar essence, the best philosophy would be, to consider such disorder as connected with different conditions of the material organs by means of which its operations are felt and made apparent : these organs certainly do admit of growth, maturity and decay ; they sustain progressive changes, and have likewise their functions altered by the influences of disease : the imputation of disease to the *rational* mind, implies its liability to death and decom-

position, and chills our whole nature by extinguishing the hope of immortality.

While, then, the mere vegetable exercises its intuitive ability to select the nutriment most proper for its own conditions ; while the irrational animal feels and desires, enjoys a brief existence, and passes into oblivion ; man not only has, in more perfect endowment, the faculties assigned to other living beings, but he stands exalted above all creatures in the possession of a moral nature, susceptible of direction by judging and reflecting powers. Faculties peculiar to himself, inspire him with a disposition to the practice of justice and charity : an innate sentiment of religion prompts him

to worship a *Supreme Being* ; and, guided by its higher energies, his intelligence discovers that He who made the earth and ocean, the starry firmament, and the everlasting sun, He is God. Its own consciousness of an inherent longing after immortality, carries his mind forward in endless progression, into periods of ever-during time : an instinctive tendency to leave this world with all its enjoyments, to spring forward into a far distant futurity, and to expatiate, even in imagination, amid the scenes of an eternity to come, gives to man the expectant assurance that he is formed for a more glorious destiny than to perish forever in the grave.

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APPEARANCES PRESENTED BY THE
TONGUE.

THE various aspects of the tongue are so universally regarded as diagnostic in disease, and the inferences derived from them exert so large a share of influence on medical practice, that every observation tending to illustrate the causes of these appearances must be regarded with interest by the practitioner. Especially is it desirable to have fully explained in what degree these appearances may be attributed to peculiar pathological affections of the organ itself, or to accidental states of the various functions, independent of any serious or important disease. To these and some other important points, attention has lately been directed by M. Piorry, of Paris, who has published some observations on

them in the *Journal Hebdomadaire*. The following may be considered as a brief view of the results which he has obtained.

I. When the pulse is strong and full, the cheeks, lips, pharynx, and gums red, the tongue partakes of this color in a very considerable degree.—After large evacuations of blood and chronic diseases, the tissues universally become pale, the tongue as well as the others.—In many patients attacked with acute gastritis, enteritis, or dysentery, *without much febrile action*, the tongue is more or less pale.—In traumatic fevers and acute pneumonia without gastric symptoms, the tongue is generally of a vermilion hue, and sometimes very red. It becomes pale after bloodletting, even though the liver or stomach remain inflamed.—

The coloring of the tongue is frequently confined to the margin, the central part being covered by a coat of various consistence ; if this coat be removed, the tongue will be found of a uniform redness.—It often happens that a redness of the point of the tongue is produced solely by the effort which the patient makes in protruding it ; and that as soon as the muscles are relaxed, the redness disappears.

II. The drying of the lingual surface appears to have no other cause than the evaporation of the liquid which should moisten it, and which appears to be always secreted in a quantity sufficient for this purpose. Every circumstance, therefore, which causes respiration by the mouth, tends to produce dryness of the tongue. In coryzas, therefore, and catarrhal affections which obstruct the nasal passage, the lingual surface becomes dry. On the same principle, whatever increases the rapidity of the respiration, and thus accelerates the current of air through the mouth, ought to produce the effect. Thus the tongue is usually dry in pneumonia, especially when accompanied by coryza. The same is the case in pleurisy. Fever, by accelerating the circulation, and complaints of the liver, stomach and peritoneum, which interfere with the free movements of the diaphragm, have the same effect.

III. Repeated observations and experiments on saliva and mucus treated by heat, lead M. Piorry to the conclusion that the principal cause of the formation of the various coats with which the tongue and

teeth are covered in disease, is the drying, in different degrees, of the various fluids which moisten them. He thinks the color of these products may be influenced by varieties in the saliva and mucus corresponding to changes which take place in the blood itself. In diseases of the liver, all the solid tissues assume a yellowish color ; some of the fluids, as the perspiration and the urine, partake of it also : it seems probable, therefore, that the saliva and mucus contain some portion of this coloring matter, which, accumulated on the tongue, imparts to it the color which it presents in these cases. It has also been repeatedly remarked, that abstinence has the effect of producing a coated tongue, and the use of food will cause the organ to return to a healthy state.

Admitting the correctness of these results, it may perhaps be doubted whether they present a complete view of the morbid affections of the lingual surface, or of the indications to be derived from them. That the mucous secretion of the lingual gland may be hardened by exposure to the air, and thus be altered in its appearance, there is no doubt ; but it is equally certain that in some cases the secretion itself has a morbid character, and is entirely distinct from that produced in a healthy state of the organ. Now it is commonly supposed, and we apprehend with sufficient reason, that this diseased state of the tongue is often connected with, and indicative of, analogous states of disease in various parts, especially the digestive organs and the lungs. It is in this way alone

that any information can be derived from the tongue in chronic gastritis, and in those affections which are generally termed dyspeptic; since in these it often happens that the circulation and respiration remain unaffected, so that no exsiccation of the mucous surface can be supposed to take place.

It must also be regarded as an oversight of M. Piorry, that he has not noticed the effect of moral impressions in this susceptible organ. It was observed some years since by M. Recamier, that the tongue became red when a patient was alarmed or embarrassed; in fact, that it blushed as well as the cheeks: a circumstance which, as it might mislead the practitioner, should always be kept in mind when a female patient was the subject of examination. Whether M. Piorry's patients were less given to this expression of sensibility than usual, or whether he adopted any precaution to prevent their expressing it, does not appear; but it is singular that so important a circumstance should have been passed over in silence. "*Homo sapiens*," says Cicero, "*omnia videt*," a prudent man notices all things; and the practitioner who has a due sense of the importance and difficulty of understanding the diseases he treats, will not allow any circumstance, however minute, to escape his observation.

TUMORS.

MR. LAWRENCE, in one of his late lectures, enumerates the various modes in which the production of these morbid growths has been at-

tempted to be accounted for. By some it has been supposed that they were the consequence of a proper deposition of blood, which coagulated, and subsequently became organized by means of bloodvessels, &c., which were sent into its substance. By others again it has been said that they were produced by a deposition of coagulable lymph, which assumed a regularly organized character by a similar process. Lastly, it has been said that these productions were the result of chronic inflammation. Mr. Lawrence, however, is not satisfied with either of these explanations, and thinks that the mode in which tumors are formed is still unknown. Perhaps, however, an approach to an explanation may be made, by saying that the formative vessels of the part affected have taken on a diseased action, and in place of supplying the loss sustained by the several tissues which go to make up its substance, unite in contributing to the increase of a particular texture, which goes on increasing at the expense of the rest. If the morbid secretion is of a fleshy character, the tumor will be a sarcoma; if it consist of fat, it will constitute an adipose tumor; if of cellular substance, the tumor will be cellular. And as these various textures, in their due proportions, are constantly secreted in the healthy body, so it is not difficult to conceive that in an unsound state of the formative function in a particular part, one kind of texture should predominate in an excessive degree, and by its accumulation should constitute a large and compact mass.

Mr. L. speaks also of a species of tumor which, from its appearance,

has been called pancreatic, and which consists of masses united together by cellular membrane, resembling in figure, color and size, the masses which compose the pancreas. These tumors are generally found about the angle of the jaw; and the question is suggested by the author whether the glandular appearance which they present be owing to their vicinity to the parotid, or whether, in other words, it exists in virtue of the general character of the formative vessels of the part. These tumors have a lobulated knotty feel, and seem as if they were composed of distinct masses.—A similar tumor to those here described, was not long ago removed from a female in this city, the external aspect of which was such as to suggest a suspicion that it had its origin from the parotid gland itself. On examination, however, it did not appear to extend so deeply. Its upper portion involved the lower part of the ear, and a considerable proportion of its substance, constituting two or three distinct lobes, was entirely external to the surface of the cheek, with which it was connected much in the same manner as the ear itself. Indeed, both its position and its structure, which last was nearly cartilaginous, might with much more propriety be considered as influenced by its vicinity to this organ, than by the neighborhood of the parotid. The patient stated that she had undergone one operation for the removal of this tumor, since which it had enlarged to about its former size. It was therefore desirable to extirpate it very thoroughly, and to leave no portion of the indurated mass behind. In doing

this, it was necessary to sacrifice a portion of the ear itself, the loss of which was greatly and very naturally lamented by the patient. When removed, the whole mass weighed about four ounces. We are not aware that there have been any indications of a return of the disease.

Of the species of tumor usually denominated *ganglion*, and found about the sheaths of the tendons, Mr. Lawrence suggests that they may have their seat within the synovial membranes by which these sheaths are lined. The best treatment for these swellings is to produce a rupture of the cyst by a blow or otherwise, so that the contents may be effused into the cellular membrane. The applications of splints, recommended in a preceding article, is an easy way of accomplishing this object. When they are seated directly over a bone, their rupture can be effected without much difficulty. If, however, it is found to be impracticable, the best mode of treatment is to puncture the tumor, evacuate the contents, and then apply pressure. In large ganglia, it has been recommended to employ setons with the view of producing adhesive inflammation; but this plan is attended with danger, and is by no means judicious. In some instances related by Cloquet in his *Anatomy*, this mode of treatment was followed by fatal inflammation.

ANOTHER CASE OF STRANGULATED INTESTINE.

SINCE publishing the case of strangulated ileon related by Dr. Hurd, we have been favored by Dr. Townsend, late Surgeon to the Marine

Hospital at Chelsea, with a preparation of part of the intestines of an adult who died with a like disease at that Institution. The symptoms which immediately preceded dissolution were those of bilious colic. The patient had been subject for many years to frequent attacks of pain in the abdomen, which were always considered and treated as ordinary cases of colic; but the probable cause of these, as well as of his final sufferings, was clearly explained by the post-mortem examination.

In tracing the course of the small intestines, it was discovered that they did not as usual consist throughout of a single uninterrupted canal, but for about 3 inches the tube was double. A branch went out from the intestine and again came into it, at the distance above specified. It is probable that, in health, the feces passed through both these canals. A part of the colon was found pushed up through the space between the parts of the double intestine, and, by the twisting of these portions, the colon became strangulated.

In the annexed representation of the intestine in this case, the strangulated portion of the colon passed up through the space between the branches of the gut A *a*.



If now, with the colon in this situation, we suppose the extremity A to be twisted in one direction, and

the extremity *a* in the opposite direction, we shall have a clear idea of the mode in which the obstruction in the colon was produced. In this case, it is evident that the peculiar structure above represented must have been congenital, and the protrusion of the colon, and, more certainly, the twisting of the parts, circumstances of recent date.

It was doubtless a partial occurrence of like phenomena which occasioned the painful affection to which he had been subject.

EFFICACY OF OPIATE ENEMATA IN DELIRIUM FROM WOUNDS, &c.

DELIRIUM without fever, or cerebral alteration, is a frequent consequence of great operations, wounds, &c. It is characterized by an extraordinary loquacity, complete incoherence, and continual movements, which are not prevented by the pain that naturally accompanies the lesion under which the patient may labor. Thus those having comminuted fractures of the lower extremities have been known to tear off the bandages, and to walk on the broken limb, without testifying the least pain; and others who have been operated upon for hernia, to thrust their fingers into the wound, and amuse themselves with pulling out their bowels, just as if they were doing so on a dead body. This state of exaltation of the nervous system may lead to the most unpleasant or fatal consequences, if not combated by proper remedies. The treatment which M. Dupuytren has found most efficient, is an opiate injection. A purgative enema is first thrown up, to empty the large intestines; after which the narcotic is administered. Fifteen or twenty drops of liquid laudanum are in general sufficient. But it is very important in the use of this remedy, that it should remain three or four hours in the rectum. Under these circumstances, the moderate dose

above mentioned is sufficient; whereas much larger quantities of laudanum, if they have been speedily ejected again, have been of no service. M. Dupuytren is of opinion, not only that fifteen or twenty drops are sufficient, but that, in these cases, the medicine acts more beneficially in the form of clyster than when taken by the mouth.—*Journ. Hebd.*

Nævus Maternus cured by Vaccination.—The following case is related by Dr. Auchincloss in the Glasgow Medical Journal for May, 1829. A girl, aged eight months, was brought to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, in September, "having a nævus on the lower part of the forehead, half an inch above the left inner canthus. It was as large as a hazelnut, and of a dark red color. It was observed at birth, and was then quite level with the surface. After a month it became elevated. Having never been vaccinated, fresh lymph was inserted by minute punctures, both around the circumference and over the whole extent of the tumor. On the eighth day many small pustules were visible, and by the twelfth they had coalesced, and become incruusted. On the twenty-first the scab separated, leaving the surface underneath tender and slightly prominent. A second crust succeeded, and to this a third and a fourth; a perfect cure being effected in about six weeks.

"I perfectly agree with those who have made trial of this practice, that it is indispensable to the ultimate success of the case that the lymph should be freely introduced over the diseased surface, as well as around its circumference. In this way, the adhesive inflammation which is excited appears to extend from one pustule to another, and in the course of a few days the whole becomes involved in one scab."

Mortality in the Different Classes of Society.—M. Dumeril, at the

meeting of the Academy of Medicine, August 3d, made a very favorable report of a memoir of M. Benoiston, de Chateau-neuf, on this subject. The principal results obtained are, that the mortality is greater among the poor than among the rich, and the duration of life increases in mountainous countries. M. B. has observed six hundred persons in high classes of society, as sovereigns, peers of France, cardinals, ministers, &c., during a period of eight years; and during this period one hundred and forty-one have died, or nearly a fourth. Analogous observations made on poor inhabitants of the faubourg St. Marcel, give a mortality almost double.—*Arch. Gén.*

On the Action of Stramonium.—According to Dr. Amelung, the first effect produced by the internal administration of stramonium in small doses, is a remarkable dryness of the mouth and throat. The voice becomes a little hoarse; the head is afterwards more or less affected, according to the dose that has been taken; the intellectual faculties become a little obtuse; there is a lassitude and weakness of the limbs, though the patient does not experience any particular weakness; there is no disposition to sleep; nevertheless the stramonium produces agreeable dreams, like opium; in small doses, it does not affect the appetite; in larger doses, it diminishes it; the salivary and urinary secretions are augmented; by this latter effect, the stramonium approaches in properties the digitalis purpurea; this analogy becomes stronger again by the sedative action that the stramonium exercises on the sanguineous circulation. In a small dose, the stramonium augments at first, but its prolonged use diminishes the activity of the circulation; its effect is slower, but more certain, than that of the digitalis; it does not disagree with the stomach, and does not produce so prompt a loss of muscular power;

finally, its prolonged use does not produce so readily symptoms of poisoning as the digitalis. The great disposition to hemorrhages which is observed in subjects poisoned by stramonium, the very prompt putrefaction of their bodies, indicate a powerful depressing action on the vital powers, and authorize the arranging this article with the digitalis and hydrocyanic acid, in the class of those which considerably diminish the oxygenation of the blood.—*Bul. des Sc. Med.*

Oily Embrocations to the Abdomen as a Remedy for Ascites.—Dr. Zavagli, an Italian physician, in a work he has published on this subject, relates many cases of ascites which were cured by oleaginous embrocations to the abdomen, after bleeding, squills, digitalis, calomel, and drastic purgatives, had been administered without advantage.—*Ib.*

Tartar Emetic in large Doses.—We learn from La Clinique for December last, that M. Laennec, who was the first to employ tartar emetic in large doses, for the cure of articular rheumatism, abandoned this practice some time before his death, not having derived from it the advantages that he at first supposed he had.

Otorrhœa in Children.—Dr. Ameling states, in a communication in Graefe and Walther's Journal, B. XII., that he has employed with great success in this disease, espe-

cially when the discharge is fetid, an injection of a weak solution of corrosive sublimate.

Chlorine Vapor.—M. Orfila considers the inspiration of chlorine, diluted with four parts of water, a more efficacious means of obviating the poisonous effects of hydrocyanic acid, than either the ammoniacal gas or the cold affusions. By means of it, he succeeded in recovering dogs that had taken a sufficient quantity of the acid to destroy them in fifteen or eighteen minutes, provided it was employed within four or five minutes after the ingestion of the poison.

The Council of the London University have determined to grant diplomas descriptive of the proficiency of the students in the various branches of medical science.

NOTICES.

WE have been obliged to defer for a week the promised publication of Mr. Lawrence's treatment of Gonorrhœa.

Our next will also contain a communication to this Journal from Dr. Joseph Clarke, of Dublin, Ireland, on the subject of the route usually selected by invalids on their way to an Italian winter.

On page 247, in our account of the Medical School of Maine, it was stated that no additional fee was charged for the use of the college library, which contains about 2600 volumes. Instead of "college," we should have written *medical library*.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, ENDING JUNE 4.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.
May 28.	M.	20 yrs	smallpox	June 1.	F.	14 yrs	teething
	F.	8	hip complaint		F.	27	consumption
29.	M.	4	dropsy on the brain		M.	70	old age
	F.	11 mo	lung fever	2.	M.	10 d	convulsions
30.	F.	67 yrs	dysentery		M.	62 yrs	mortification
	F.	42	consumption		M.	10 d	croup
	M.	35	do.		F.	11 yrs	dropsy
31.	F.	61	palsy	3.	M.	20	consumption
	M.	38	consumption		M.	3	croup
	M.	8 mo	scald		F.	4	infantile

Males, 11,—Females, 9. Stillborn, 2. Total, 22.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MED. SCHOOL IN BOSTON.

THE Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Surgery, by JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

Chemistry, by JOHN W. WEBSTER, M.D.

Materia Medica, by JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.

Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, by WALTER CHANNING, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JAMES JACKSON, M.D.

The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is obtained for about \$3 per week.

This institution now offers greater advantages for the acquirement of a thorough medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors.

June 22.

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NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST published, and for sale, by CARTER & HENDEE,—

A Treatise upon the Semeiology of the Eye, for the Use of Physicians; and of the Countenance, for Criminal Jurisprudence. By J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN, M.D.

A Treatise on Surgical and General Anatomy. By WILLIAM E. HORNER, M.D. In 2 vols. 2d edition, revised and corrected.

The American Dispensatory; containing the Natural, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Modern History, of the different Substances employed in Medicine. Together with the Operations of Pharmacy, illustrated and explained according to the Principles of Modern Chemistry. To

which are added Toxicological and other Tables; the Prescription for Patent Medicines, and various Miscellaneous Preparations. Eighth edition, improved and greatly enlarged, by JOHN REDMAN COXE, M.D.

May 25.

VACCINE VIRUS.

NATHAN JARVIS, on account of frequent solicitations, will constantly keep for sale FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, taken by a physician from healthy subjects. It will be furnished at a reasonable price on demand, either in scabs or quills. Physicians in the country who are in want of Virus, can send their orders by mail, as it can be enclosed in a letter and transmitted without any great expense of postage. June 1.

Apothecaries' Hall,

No. 189 Washington Street.

EUROPEAN LEECHES.

A SMALL lot of remarkably fine Leeches, having been kept over the winter, and never used, are offered by retail by

R. A. NEWELL,

Druggist, Summer Street.

Leeches sent to any part of the city and applied without any extra charge.

June 15.

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HALLER'S ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR sale—Haller's Elements of Physiology, complete in eight volumes 4to., elegantly bound in calf. Inquire at Cottons and Barnard's, No. 184 Washington Street.

May 4.

MEDICAL PERIODICALS.

JUST received, by CARTER & HENDEE,—

The New York Medical Inquirer, and Domestic Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 5. For May, 1830.

The North American Medical and Surgical Journal. Published under the Auspices of the Kappa Lambda Association of the United States.—No. 18. For April, 1830. May 18.

Published weekly, by JOHN COTTON, at 184, Washington St. corner of Franklin St., to whom all communications must be addressed, *postpaid*.—Price three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, three dollars and a half if not paid within three months, and four dollars if not paid within the year. The postage for this is the same as for other newspapers.